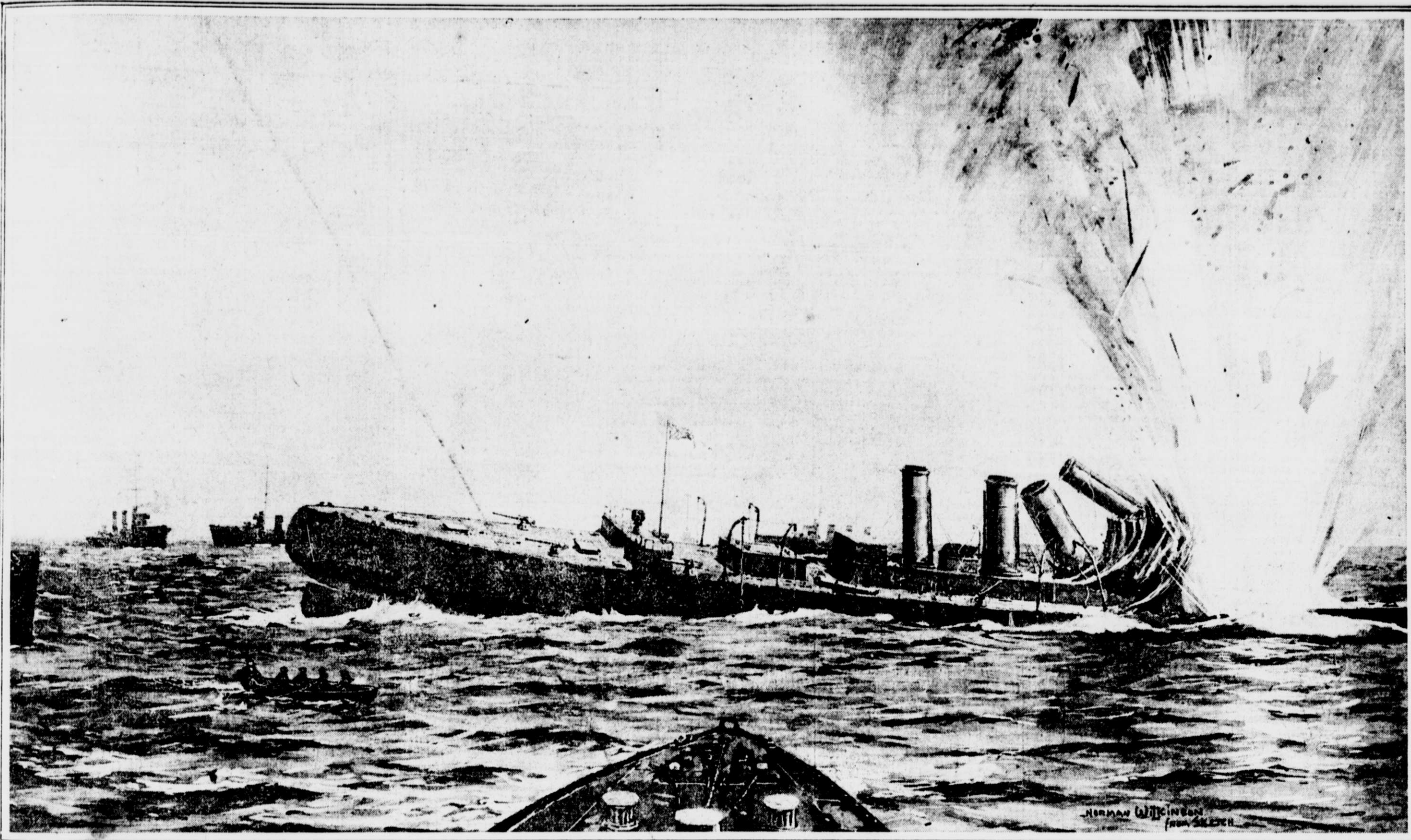


BERLIN REPORTS TAKING REIMS, WHICH BARRED ROAD TO PARIS; ALLIES SIGN AN AGREEMENT TO FIGHT TOGETHER TO THE END



THE BRITISH CRUISER AMPHION GOING DOWN AFTER HITTING A GERMAN MINE

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ALLIES PLEDGE WORD TO FIGHT TOGETHER TO THE BITTER END AND ACCEPT PEACE IN COMMON

Agreement Signed in London Will Prevent Any One of the Three From Seeking to Make Terms With Enemy.

Text of the Protocol Signed by the Allies

London, September 5, 2:45 P. M.
Following is the text of the protocol signed by the allies:

"The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

"In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this declaration and have affixed thereto their seals."

"Done at London in triplicate this fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen."

"E. GREY,
British Secretary for Foreign Affairs."

"PAUL CAMBON,
French Ambassador to Great Britain."

"BERENSONOFF,
Russian Ambassador to Great Britain."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, September 5.

Great Britain, France and Russia signed an agreement to-day that none of them would make peace or demand conditions of peace without the consent of the others. The agreement was

signed by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, and the Russian and French Ambassadors in London.

Sir Edward Grey in a speech at Berwick indicated the necessity for concerted action in this regard by saying that if as a result of the war the independence of the smaller European States can be maintained and western Europe liberated from the menace of German militarism it would bring about a brighter day for Europe.

Before the signing of the agreement the three allies were bound together only by the terms of the Triple Entente and it would have been possible for any one of them to have made peace with Germany independent of the others.

Not only does the agreement compel Great Britain and Russia to stand by France, which at present is the most severe sufferer, and compel France to continue her resistance to Germany whatever happens until her allies consent to her doing otherwise but it restricts the demands which any one of them may make upon Germany or Austria in case of a victory for the allies.

Means War to the End.

The agreement means that the war will be fought through to the bitter end and as long as the combined resources of the allies are sufficient to maintain it.

The French and Russian Ambassadors went to the Foreign Office at the personal invitation of Sir Edward Grey and discussed the situation and its needs. They agreed that there was no reason for alarm.

It was recognized that France had

It will be recalled that H. M. S. Amphion, with the third flotilla, sank the German mine layer Koenigin Luise on August 5. The Amphion on her return course next morning struck a mine. Instantly a sheet of flame enveloped the bridge and rendered the captain unconscious, so that he fell onto the fore and aft bridge. As soon as the captain recovered he stopped the engines. As all the fore part was on fire it proved impossible to reach the bridge or flood the fore magazines. The ship's back appeared to be broken and she was already settling down. By the time the destroyers closed in it was already time to abandon the ship. The men fell in for this purpose with perfect composure and twenty minutes after the mine was struck men, officers and captain had left the ship. Three minutes after the captain had left a second explosion occurred. In the Press Bureau's account it says of this:

"The effects show she must have struck a second mine, which exploded the fore magazine," but it may be noted that Lieutenant-Commander F. Burges Watson notes on his sketch:

"Second and final explosion in Amphion; magazines explode as result of fire on fore mess decks and below."

He adds: "Every one alive had been removed. Several casualties occurred in destroyers from falling wreckage. On board the Lark a shell fell from the result of this explosion. It exploded and killed two of the Amphion's men and one German prisoner who had just been rescued. This German had therefore escaped two disasters only to be killed by falling debris."

NO GOLF FOR PRISONERS.

George Edwardes One of 70 Held in Bad Nauheim.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Sept. 5.—George Edwardes, manager of the Gaiety Theatre, is one of seventy prisoners of war at Bad Nauheim. The prisoners are allowed to exercise only within a prescribed area and have been warned that they will be shot if they go within 100 yards of the station. They also are forbidden to go near the golf links.

They receive only modest rations, which are to be further reduced.

THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SIX SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

	Pages
FIRST —General News	12
SECOND —Sporting, Automobiles, Kennels	18
THIRD —Foreign, Special Features, Fashions, Drama, Books, Queries	12
FOURTH —Pictorial Magazine	16
FIFTH —Society, Resorts, Real Estate, Financial, Schools, Gardens, Poultry, Problems	8
SIXTH —Apartment House Guide	8
Total	62

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beckman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

Continued on Seventh Page.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—It is reported that Reims has fallen into the hands of the Germans, who claim the capture of 12,000 prisoners. A strong German force is reported at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, thirty miles east of the Paris fort ring. Scouting parties of Chlans are close to the outer ring of forts. French troops remain firm in Lorraine and the Vosges. The allies' left has fallen back on its reserves and every effort is being made to strengthen the lines before the Germans strike. Gen. Gallieni is reported to have taken every possible measure for the defence of Paris. More than 1,000 great cannons are in position, and the city is considered almost impregnable. The official announcement is that the enemy is leaving the entrenched camp of Paris on the right and is marching in a southeasterly direction.

At Maubeuge the bombardment has been continued with extreme violence, the town resisting in spite of the destruction of three forts. The indications are that the German troops have evacuated the region around Compiègne and Senlis.

GREAT BRITAIN.—France, Russia and Great Britain entered into a new agreement that there will be no separate negotiations for peace and that the war will continue to the bitter end. This bars individual treaties with Germany. France, even if overrun by the invaders, cannot offer to make peace.

BRITAIN.—Fighting is reported again in Belgium. The Germans are said to have partly encircled Antwerp. German aeroplane falls near Ostend. Two German officers taken prisoners and machine demolished by peasants. Five German army corps are reported to have been withdrawn from Belgium and the French border to be sent to East Prussia.

SERBIA.—A despatch from Nish reports that at the battle of Shobats the Ser-

vians took 4,600 prisoners, including a number of officers, three regimental cash boxes full of money, one aeroplane, 100 cannons and 37,000 Mauser rifles.

RUSSIA.—Russia follows up the victory of her arms at Lemberg by pressing on to the northward. The success appears to be greater than was first reported and it is said that the Austrians lost 25,000 men and that the dead include the General in Chief of the army and his staff. Vienna admits rout of army in Galicia. Germany is said to have sent five army corps to the Vistula to meet the Russian attack.

JAPAN.—Premier Okuma at a special session of the Diet announced that the Japanese forces had entirely invested the German colonies at Kiaochow in China. He thanked the United States for diplomatic courtesy and urged the removal of the Kaiser's influence from the Orient.

ITALY.—A despatch from Rome says that while the actual order has not been issued Italy is ready for a general mobilization of her troops. It is said that even the Socialists are not satisfied with Italy's neutrality and several leaders have joined with the Republicans in signing a memorandum to the Premier for assembling Parliament in order that the national desire in regard to war may be expressed.

SWISS RESERVES ARE CALLED.

Mobilization Order Includes First and Second Classes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Swiss legation in London announced to-day that Switzerland has issued a mobilization order calling to the colors all Swiss in Great Britain belonging to the first and second class reserves.

VON BUELOW'S ARMY TAKES 12,000 MEN AND 410 GUNS, WIRELESS FROM BERLIN SAYS

Earlier Reports Assert That Germans Are Attempting to Isolate Paris; Three of Forts at Maubeuge Fall.

A despatch from Berlin via Sayville, L. I., given out in New York last night by the secretary of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, says:

"Reims fallen into German hands without resistance. Army of Von Buelow captured until to-day 12,000 men, 260 heavy, 150 light guns, 6 colors."

It is a singular coincidence that on September 5, 1870, just forty-four years ago yesterday, the city of Reims, occupied by the Germans the previous day, was made the headquarters of the German army.

Gen. von Buelow's army has been cooperating with Gen. von Hausen's army in an advance from Charleville through Reims against Soissons and Reims. The despatch indicates that Gen. von Buelow has forced back the right centre of the French forces and has forced the evacuation of the La Fere-Laon-Reims line of fortresses. La Fere was abandoned by the allies on August 29. Despatches from French sources indicate that the allies have fallen back below Reims.

The head of Gen. von Buelow's army, according to official French despatches is now at Chateau-Thierry and La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, thirty miles from Paris, on the Marne.

GERMANS CONTINUE MOVE AWAY FROM PARIS FORTS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following communique was issued by the military government of Paris at midnight:

"The German army continues to move away from Paris, following out the direction of its south and east movement undertaken during the past two days. From information received it appears that the

enemies' troops have evacuated the region around Compiègne and Senlis."

The War Ministry's communique, telegraphed from the temporary capital at Bordeaux, is as follows:

"First, on the French left wing, the respective positions of the German and French armies have not undergone any significant